(d) if reply to part (a) above be in negative, what are the economic and financial loss SIDBI would entail by not including working capital besides investment in plant and machinery under its refinance policy for tiny sector referred above; and

(e) if reply to part (b) above is in negative, what alternative remedial measures Government propose for tiny sector in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced in August 1991 by Government in the Ministry of Industry provided for the investment limits on plant and machinery in respect of tiny enterprises being increased from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs, irrespective of the location of the unit. The limits do not include the requirements of working capital.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) SIDBI provides refinance assistance under its Single Window Scheme as term loans, both for fixed assets and working capital through State Finance Corporations and twin function State Industrial Development Corporations. The question of SIDBI entailing a loss on this does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Enlargement of the scope of composite loan under Single Window Scheme

387. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 375 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd September, 1991 and state:

(a) whether Government have notified that composite loan under Single Window Scheme would also be channelised through commercial banks as incorporated in the New Industrial Policy for Small Sector laid in Parliament on the 6th August, 1991 vide para no. 2.5 to facilitate access to a large number of enterprenure in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to continue to extend 100 per cent refinance after the enhancement of the ceiling of Rs. 20 lakh under Single Window Scheme to commercial banks also to enlarge the flow of assistance as per the new liberal Policy for small sector to eradicate unemployment; and

(c) if reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in negative, what are the reasons for delay in the issue of notification and what are the financial economic or technical difficulties arising for not extending 100 per cent refinance to commercial banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Widening of the scope of seed/special capital assistance to Small sector

388. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to widen the scope of seed/special capital assistance to small sector;

(b) whether National Equity Fund Scheme would be made available to small sector, irrespective of the location of the unit, population criteria and minimum/maximum project cost;

(c) if reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in negative, what economic and financial loss SIDBI would suffer under its refinance scheme for agree-

ing to implement the proposals mentioned in parts(a) and (b) above; and

(d) what alternative remedial measures Government propose in the matter with a view to accelerating the flow of assistance to small sector under the new small scale industrial policy to eradicate unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is currently no proposal for widening the scope of the *Seed Capital Scheme* being administered by SIDBI for giving assistance to the small scale sector. As regards the *Special Capital Fund Scheme*. State Financial Corporations provide seed capital assistance from their Special Capital Fund contributed by the respective State Governments and IDBI on a matching basis.

(b) Under the policy measures announced by the Government in August, 1991 for promting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises, the scope of the National Equity Fund Scheme (NEFS) has been widened to cover projects upto Rs. 10 lakhs. There is currently no proposal for any further increase in the project cost. No decision has, however, been taken on the delinking of population/location criteria for eligibility of equity assistance under the National Equity Fund Scheme.

(c) Since part (a) of the question does not contain any specific proposal, the question of SIDBI suffering any further economic or financial loss does not appear to arise. As the financial implications of part (b) are currently not quantifiable, it is also not possible to make any estimate for the likely losses to be suffered by SIDBI under the National Equity Fund Scheme.

(d) Policy measures have already been announced by the Government on 6-8-91 for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village industries. The primary objective of this policy during the 90s would be to impart more vitality and a growth impetus to the sector to enable it to conribute its might fully to the economy, particularly in terms of growth of output, employment and exports.

Steps taken by export-import bank of India for promoting exports of small scale industries

389. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export Import Bank of India has recently taken some steps to promote and build export successes for small scale industries, if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) what are the names and addresses of foreign buyers/organisation enlisted/identified by Export Import Bank for Indian products with estimated export requisite in each case;

(c) whether Export Import Bank is providing financial assistance to such export oriented units, if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) whether Export Import Bank has separately set up a division for promotion and growth of such export for small sector, if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM BANK) has reported that it promotes and builds export success for small scale industries, as also for other industries, through its various lending programmes. All these programmes are available to export oriented small scale units. One programme, the rediscounting of export bills of commercial banks,